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CONTENTS:

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The Mormon Meeting.
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Arrival of Joe Smith.
The Mob and its Victim.

Exis:
Alarmed by Indians.
Alarmed Lost or Gaptured.
Strange Auvino for a Woman.
Disappointed Match-maker.
Love in the Wilderness.
Counting by the Camp fire.
A Wife's 'framble.
A New Flora's Interpreter.
A Scene at "Meal-time."
Hotble Indians.

Alarming Intelligence.

Arrival at the Promised Land.

Startling Revolutions Arrival at the Promised Land.

Scarding Revelstions.

Stranding Revelstions.

Stranding Revelstions.

Stranding Revelstions.

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New York, Jan. 2, 1858.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-anneal Divident of Teneric Cent on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.
The Transfer Books will be closed until after that date.
Hency Quackenboss, Secretary.

THE TRIBUNE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

MILFORD, Mass., Monday, March 3, 1856. Inclosed I send you \$189 50, being the amount sub scribed for THE TRIBUNE in this town, as follows:

I shall probably send for a few more copies this A. M. Cook.

Horses Poisonen .- The Lockport Courier of Feb. 15, relates that a Mr. Fainham of that place, threw out some rotten carrots from his cellar, which were partly frozen. They were caten by his horses, and four fine colts died of inflammation of the stomach. Farmers should be cautious about giving decayed vegetables of any kind to cattle.

New-Pork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1856.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 155,999 corfes the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this wook's issue. Price, Seventy-five Cente a line.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. James Fowlers, Mount Ploteant, What State 1

The Tribune for Europe. We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the counter in the publication office. Price Six Cents. The steamship Asia will leave this port for Liverpool To-Day at 1 o'clock.

The Mails by this steamer will close at the Post-Office at 101 o'clock a. m.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for Tite New-YORK TRIBUNE can be left with the following Agents; Paris-Charles Hartwick, No. 18 Rue Vivienne. LONDON-A. Richter, No. 19 Catharine street,

The Tribune for California.

We issue THIS MORNING THE TRIBUNE for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It contains a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamers; Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The United States Mail steamship Illinois for Aspinwall, will leave This Afternoon at 2 o'clock. The Mails for California and other parts of the

Pacific will close at 1 o'clock p. m. Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing can be had at the counter in the publication office This Morning. Price 6 cents.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 4.—Eighty thousand dollars were voted to fortify Galveston. The Illinois Election case was further debated, but the Senate adjourned without taking the question.

House, March 4.—The Senate bill for the construc-

tion of the new sloops of war was referred. A bill to prevent the introduction of foreign criminals, paupers and lunatics was brought in and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The deficiency bill was

The Grand Jury for the March term was impanneled yesterday. The Recorder, in giving his charge, stated that he should feel it to be his duty to quash any indictments found against persons charged with violating the Prohibitory Law, as the proper place to bring actions under the law, admitting its constitutionality, was the Court of Special Sessions.

The second trial of Joseph E. Ebling, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, on an indictment charging him with official corruption, was commenced yesterday before the Court of Sessions.

New-Orleans is in a ferment in consequence of the defalcation of the City Treasurer, Colonel Garland, who attempted to run off, leaving the city minus \$200,000. He was caught and brought

The news from Europe by the Baltic unfortunately contains no intelligence from the missing steamer, which had been absent from Liverpool twenty-eight days when the Baltic sailed. In political affairs this arrival brings us nothing of great importance except the reënforcement of the British forces in Canada. The Conferences at Paris were about to open, but no one knows precisely what course they will take. Peace is everywhere expected, but gigantic preparations for war continue. The Sultan has agreed to some most radical and sweeping reforms in the relations between his Government and his Christian subjects, the execution of which can hardly fail to destroy his Empire.

We give in another column a report of an important insurance case tried at Newburgh before Judge Brown of the Supreme Court. The defendants in the case are, we understand, by no means satisfied with the Judge's conduct. They consider him as not only having misruled the law against them, but as having forgot the judge in the advocate. On that point we do not think it necessary to express an opinion, but shall leave the reader to form his own conclusions.

It will be seen from another law report that Judge Kane entertains but an indifferent opinion of jury trials in chancery cases. Probably, also, he would like to dispense with them-at least with a Delaware County jury-in suits for damages. Whether he proposes, also, to get on without them in trials for treason we are not informed. It is to be hoped, however, that no such change may take place so long as he sits on the bench.

PREFERRED CREDITORS. Nothing is more necessary for the encourage ment of trade than a wise system of laws for the security of credit. We do not advocate a return to the old barbarous system of imprisonment for debt, which has justly been exploded by the progress of civilization; but we think some provision should be made to compel insolvent debtors to settle with their creditors in an equitable manner, and that the right of making assignments with peferences to favored individuals should be entirely done away with. So long as a debtor can assign his property, when he fails, to whomsoever he pleases, so long will some near and dear relative, or some confidential and perhaps fictitious creditor, step in between the honest claims of third persons and the bankrupt's estate. Most assignments, where such preferences are given, are conceived in a spirit of downright fraud. Indeed, the law, as it now stands in this State, offers special inducements to such dishonesty. An adventurer may borrow money to rent a store; he may obtain credit, at first for small sums, carefully paying his notes until he has established a character, which will either enable him to do a large business and live inluxury, or to cultivate frugality and make heavy clandestine investments, until at a favorable moment he fails, turning over his visible property to some favored creditor, usually a brother, uncle, or father-in-law, to whom his indebtedness is of course fictitious. This being done so perfectly as to defy the law, the swindler next goes to his creditors, who, finding there is nohope of anything better, compromise with him for a trifle, taking his

and respectability. If the creditors attempt to impeach such an as-

own paper, or probably the indersed notes of some

other accomplice for the diminished debt, while

he divides the booty with his assignee, and by this

sort of robbery lays the foundation of great fortune

signment they are easily defeated by perjury. Intentional swindlers are not hindered by the necessity of false swearing. Our Courts are full of suits to break assignments; but how seldom are they successful. We do not say that honest men are never forced to make an assignment, or prefer one crediter to the exclusion of the rest; but we do say, and every merchant in New-York will bear us witness, that a vast majority of all assignments are either fictitious or caused by the extravagant recklessness of the assignor, who knows that so long as he can select his own assignees and prefer whatever creditors he pleases, he can force his other creditor to a compromise, and to fail without the fear of poverty. Another terrible evil growing out of this system of preferences is this: that the poorer creditors suffer while the richer ones escape. The reason is manifest. If the debtor fails, prefering a house worth a million, he can afterward get unlimited credit with that house; but by prefering a new house, just rising into business and worth but little. he sacrifices the friendship millionaire to secure the favor of one who is unable to assist him hereafter.

Another weighty objection to the system of preferences by insolvent debtors is that it not only injures commercial morality by destroying confidence, but enables those who meditate assignments to undersell those who do not. It increases the price of merchandise; for the wholesale merchant, knowing the risk, sells at an additional profit to cover anticipated losses. There is no class of men who lose as much by bad debts as the New-York merchants. In Boston, Philadelphia, and New-Orleans, where judicious bankrupt laws are in existence, credit is more stable and failures less frequent. The reason is that the effects of the bankrupt are there taken out of his hands and delivered over to assignees for a pro rata division upon all his debts. He has consequently no hope of profit by a failure; but here it is an adage pregnant with meaning, that a man " fails to get rich."

These opinions are not ours alone, but are held by many eminent jurists. " Many of our enlightened Judges," says Chancellor Walworth. have regretted that the principle of permitting an insolvent to make a voluntary assignment of his property, and to give preferences in any way, should be adopted." Judge Holman of the District Court of the United States for Indiana, speaks of it as "that most iniquitous principle of the common law recognized in most of the States, which authorizes an insolvent debtor to prefer one ereditor over another of equal or superior 'merit." Judge Judson of Connecticut refers to it as "a principle constituting the insolvent an egent to obtain money from one and bestow it 'upon another at his pleasure." Judges Story and Baldwin of the Supreme Court of the United States, condemn it as not merely as inequitable and unjust so far as it regards creditors, but as injurious in its effects on the community. In 1843 the District-Attorney for the United States for the District of Ohio, in a communication to the Senate of the United States, says that one of the greatest evils growing out of certain commercial failures and distresses "has been the unjust and fraudulent assignments 'made by debtors in failing circumstances, by which some creditors acquire preferences over others equally worthy; and a large portion of the real and personal estate in this district, has, under the operation of those assignments, been tied up, the debter appropriating all the proceeds of his property and earnings to the payment of some one debt, to the exclusion of all others; and there is no limit to the fraud and injustice

'perpetrated by such means." In Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetis, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Missouri, Georgia and Louisiana assignments with preferences are done away with. The prop erty of the insolvent passes into the hands of assignees; he is compelled to discover, under oath, its value and amount, and is punished for fraud if he fails to do so: and finally all his effects are disposed of, and the proceeds equally divided among his creditors. Our present law permitting prefrences is the old common law of England, where it was abolished as early as the time of Queen Elizabeth, and a system of bankruptcy, somewhat similar to that which prevails in the above States, substituted in its place. All the States above-mentioned have tried our plan of special assignments, and have abandoned it. Why are we so far behind the more enlightened jurisprudence of so many younger States, and two centuries behind England! We are glad to see that Mr. Carpenter has introduced a bill in the Legislature to do away with our present absurd and iniquitous method, and establish a system of bankruptcy in its place. We trust it may be adopted.

THE RUSSIAN DIPLOMATS.

Each one of the Governments represented in the Congress at Paris has named a Secretary of State, according to the old rule, by which only those dignitaries, and not simply ministers named ad hoc, are deemed fit for such deliberations-Russia, in this instance, alone forming an exception to the practice. According to routine, Nesselrode should go to Paris; but being Chancellor and first civil dignitary of the Empire, his rank, according to Russian gradation, will not allow him to sit under Walewski at the council board, and hence the exception in question. The nomination of Nesselrode, moreover, would not have offered to the excited Russians such guaranties and inspired such confidence as does that of Orloff, a Russian to the core, with all the national motives and aspirations. and one who, if not first in the official scale, is uncoubtedly first among the magnates of the Empire, nd without equal in the confidence of Alexander II., as he was in that of Nicholas.

Although not extending far into remote centuries, he Orloffs are a historical family. Their name is deduced, according to the popular legend, from rel, eagle. The Orloffs are generally stalwart and possess manly beauty. The first of note among the family was a Strelitz, under Peter the Great. A corps of anciently ducal and afterward Czarian hereditary body-guards then existed, a kind of pretorians, numerous and brave, commanded by some of the first ancient families, such as Shouski. Delgerouki, and others. Under Peter, this corps embodied the spirit of Old Russia, resisted his reforms, and revolted several times. After the suppression of one of these revolts, the infuriated Czar himself officiated as executioner, with ax in hand. A young man approached to take his turn in laying his head on the block. The Czar, struck with his youth and firmness, pushed him aside. The undaunted boy resumed his place, saying to the Czar: "You have killed my father, so dispatch me likewise." This coolness and contempt of death charmed the executioner, who had the lad carried away unharmed. This youth was an Orioff, and

some years afterward became an officer in the new regiments of Guards organized by Peter.

The grandsons of this hero occasioned one of the greatest revolutions in the development of Russia as a powerful empire. They raised the great Catharine II. to the imperial throne, which otherwise would have been occupied by Peter III., who, if not wholly an idiot, was a person of acknowledged stupidity. Gregory Orloff, the paramour of Catharine, with his brother, stirred up an insurrection among the guards, and at their head proclaimed the Empress; while Alexis Oroff, with Basjatynski and other young men, murdered the lawful Czar. At that moment the grateful and enamored Catharine desired to share the throne with Gregory, but the opposition of the boyards prevented it. The Orloffs, ambitious and aspiring, were the first to inspire Catharine, a German by birth, with national Russian feelings and hopes. Like Potemkin, Rumanzoff, and many others afterward, they pointed continually to the destruction of Turkey as the great object of Russian policy. Alexis commanded the then newly-formed Russian squadron, which in 1770, on the 5th and 6th of July, headed by Elphinston, Greig and some other Englishmen, burned and destroyed the Turkish fleet at Chesme, an insignificant harbor in Asia Minor, opposite to the Island of Chios. At the same time Alexis fostered in Greece the celebrated association of the Heteria. The present Alexis Federovitch, Count Orloif,

is the natural son of Feodor (one of four brothers) and of a Princess of Holstein, a relative of Catharine, then sojourning at the Court of St. Petersburg. He was born in the year 1785. He early entered military life, thus participating in all the wars in which his country has been entangled from the beginning of this century. He was wounded at the battle of Austerlitz, and at Borodino, and became then the Aid-de-Camp of Alexander I. In 1825 he commanded a regiment of horse-guards and was the first to appear at its head to succor Nicholas against the insurgents. At the coronation in Moscow in 1826 he was created Count. In 1828 he commanded against Turkey a division of cavalry of the Guards, and in 1829 he concluded the Peace of Adrianople. In 1831 he quenched a very bloody insurrection of Russian peasants, transformed into military colonists, at Staraia Russa, distant about two hundred miles from St. Petersburg, and thus almost at the gates of the Capital. The same year Nicholas sent Orloff to inquire into the condition of his army in Poland, led unsuccessfully against the Polish insurgents by Field-Marshal Diebitch, the envoy being empowered to transfer the command to Pashkiewitch. Diebitch hereupon died of despair, intemperance and cholera, in the camp; and a few weeks later the Grand-Duke Constantine expired at Witebsk from the same causes. The Poles attributed both deaths to poison at the hands of Orloff; and this tale, so contrary to the character of the Czar and of Orloff, was picked up and embalmed in the records of several European story-tellers. In 1832 Orloff was sent to the Hague and London, to back the claims of Holland in the conferences held for the separation of Belgium. In this mission his courteous but proud aristocratic bearing was duly felt by English good society. In 1833 he went to Constantinople as Russian commander of the expedition which saved the Sultan from the victorious army of Ibrahim Pasha; and under his auspices was concluded the treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi, which he signed for Russia. In 1845, after the death of Count Benkendorf, the personal favorite and companion of Nicholas in all his journeys, Orloff took his place, and was thus brought into daily or hourly contact with the Emperor, becoming the commander of the corps of gendarmerie or police, surveying everybody and everything, the governed as well as the governing officials of the empire.

In the Spring of 1853 he accompanied Nicholas to Olmütz and Berlin, where the Czar settled the differences between the Courts of Russia and Austria. Finally, when the Eastern question was threatening, in the Winter of the same year, Orloff was sent on a confidential mission to Vienna, to feel the pulse of Francis Joseph and his Cabinet. There he discovered that Baron de Mevendorff, the Russian diplomat, was wholly outwitted and kept in the dark by Count Buol-Schauenstein, the Baron's brother-in-law, and that the Austrian Pemperor was bending visibly toward the Western Alliance.

The career of Count Orloff has continually been interweven with the affairs of Turkey, and therefore he is a natural representative of the Russian spirit at the Peace Conferences. Still, his position there will, to a certain degree, be disagreeable, as it will be obligatory upon him to make concessions, and to surrender advantages secured to Russia through previous treaties concluded by him. In personal appearance and in bodily strength, Count Orloff is a striking representative of his race. Of his physical powers we may form an idea from the fact that in the cabinet of curiosities in the Hermitage Palace at St. Petersburg, is preserved a thick roll of silver, once a salver, which the Count rolled up on his knees, in a playful way, while conversing with Nicholas during one of the Imperial family gatherings at the Winter Palace.

The second Russian diplomat at the Congress is

the Baron de Brunow, late Russian Minister to London. He is the creature of Orloff. The Baron is descended from a petty noble family in Courland, and his start in life was far from being brilliant, as he rose originally from a very inferior position. During the Turkish campaign of 1827, being in the chancery of the Russian Governor of the Principalities at Bucharest, he indulged in the luxury of some fat peculations, for which he was tried and condemned. Happily for Brunow, Count Orloff was on his way to conclude the treaty of Adrianople, and required of the Governor at Bucharest some one familiar with Turkish affairs and customs. Brunow hereupon was named as eminently a fit person; but the difficulty as regarded him lay in the fact that the verdict of his condemnation was already confirmed by Nicholas, who was accustomed to reject all appeals to his forbearance. Orleff, accordingly, taking Brunow en his own personal responsibility, found him extremely useful during the negotiations at Adrianople; and on his return to St. Petersburg recommended him to the Emperor as the principal worker of the glorious treaty. The past accordingly was whitewashed; Brunow was pardoned. and entered the diplomatic service. Of uncommon diplomatic skill, a quick and expert business man, he became the director of the personal chancery of Count Nesselrode, and moreover his favorite, and was included in the before mentioned mission of Orloff to Holland and England. In the course of time, he was sent as Minister to Darmstadt and Stattgard; then on an extraordinary mission to London, to conclude the quadruple treaty in support of Turkey in 1840; and again for that of 1841,

now was in London as the parmanent Embassador of Russia. He has acquired a certain diplomatic fame, and in the last Eastern complications, previously to being obliged to leave London, he began to foresee dimly the approaching storm, and, but too late, he forewarned his Government; in this, however, being more fortunate than his colleagues in Paris and Vienna, who remained blind to the last mement.

An article of The London Morning Post, received by the late arrivals from Europe, and copied into another column, has found its way into some of our journals, accompanied with the remark that it possesses more than ordinary significance since that paper is, or is believed to be, a sort of spokesman to Lord Palmerston. The article is severely condemned by all, and by many regarded as savoring strongly of saltpeter. The only thing about it that strikes us is its impudence and extravagance. It proposes that France and England shall form a league to search for fillibusters on board of all our vessels running to tropical regions. To do this successfully, it proposes a stiff squadron of French and English men-of-war. Seeing that they will involve the question of the right of search, The Post amicably proposes a scale of demurrage payable to all ships where fillibusters are not found. The Post is a fool. Our Nicaragus and Panama steamers carry every

week some thousand passengers. The Mobile, Savannah, Charleston, and Norfolk lines also swarm with men and women. The track of our Southern steamers is covered with a concourse of travelers going and returning. Every man of the entire mass is bound on his own errand, and goes and comes and sojourns where he likes. In the crowds thus going and returning men of all descriptions are to be found. Laborers, gentlemen, miners, fillibusters, poets, philosophers, men speaking all tongues and of pretty much al shades of color, throng these vast watery avenues. Indeed, the whole interchange of a numerous population on the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the continent is carried on over the suspicious route. Does The Post propose that the Governments of France and England are to set a military guard over this great highway, and cry "Stand" to every traveler upon it, holding him at the cannon's mouth until he recites the story of his life, characacter and purposes? What a stupendous absurdity is such a supposition ! To pretend to the right to search these vessels is to assert a claim which no nation would dare for an instant to make good. The Post has quite overshot the mark. If it designed a fright for the Yankees, it has made a ludicrous mistake.

The entire article of The Post is sheer nonsense. Its sentiments partake of the folly which intimates intimidation from fleets at Bermuda, and extra troops at Quebec and Halifax. Our cousins across the water may rest assured that it will take something quite different from this brutum fulmen to make an impression upon this country, or to alarm its people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

LEGISLATING FOR AGRICULTURE.

Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Monday, March 3, 1856. Whoever has carefully studied the composition of

the Committees of the House will probably have observed that that on Agriculture is east more strengly than usual. Mr. HOLLOWAY of Indiana -a veteran editor and legislator-fills its chair, with Messrs. L. D. CAMPBELL, GROW and other preminent Members following. This cast is understood to have relation to the project of creating a distinct Agricultural Bureau in the Department of the Interior, to be presided over by some able and enlighted master of Agricultural Science, and to mature and establish a system of careful experiment and observation throughout every portion of our country touching the diverse capacities of soil, climate, &c., and the most economic and effective means of increasing Agricultural production. To such a Bureau, the various Meteorological Reports now made at the several Military posts would doubtless be communicated, while arrangements would be made to proure similar reports from localities remote from Military stations. The earliest and latest occurrence of frosts in each season of cold: the adaptation of each locality to the Peach, the Grape, the Apple and other fruits; the success or failure of Wheat and other grains, with the apparent causes of failure when failure is experienced; the northward boundaries of the successful growth of the Cane, Rice. Cotton and other tropical or semi-tropical plants; the capacity for acclimation of the various grains and fruits, with its limits; these, with a thousand similar problems, are only capable of perfect solution through many experiments, simultaneously prosecuted at widely separated points, yet under the supervision and control of a single enlightened head. The transplantation of seeds and trees from a colder to a warmer climate and the reverse, requires to be prosecuted more extensively and observed more carefully than hitherto. Many a fruit enjoys a local reputation which is elsewhere emphatically denied it, doubtless because of its degeneration when removed from the happily conspiring influences of soil and clime which insured its perfection; why may not the same rule operating inversely, work amelioration as well as degeneracy? Then the whole subject of improving grains by crossing or hybridization has hardly begun to be considered. At the World's Fair in London, five years ago, specimens of Wheat were exhibited wherein the product had been increased, it was stated, several bushels per acre by judicious or fortunate hybridization, while in other instances, of course, opposite results had defeated the aim of the experimenter-the new variety being less prolific than either of its pregenitors. A vast field for improvement here opens to view; but it can hardly be expected that individuals will volunteer to devote their lives and fortunes to its thorough exploration. Where great common benefits are judiciously sought, it is but just that they should be sought at the expense of the community. The failure of the Potato is one of the most important events of our age. It would be hardly too much

to attribute to the Potato-Rot of 1845-'6-7, the storm of Democratic revolution which convulsed Europe in 1848. And, whatever partial or temporary resuscitation may have been or may hereafter be attained, I cannot doubt that the "Potate has seen its best days"-that it will never again yield so bountifully, prove so wholeseme, nutritious and palatable, or afford so secure a reliance, as it did thirty, fifty, or a hundred years ago. And, while I look with great distrust on most of the substitutes recommended, and am slow of faith in the capacity of any of them to fill the place so long and usefully held by the Potate, I would still urge those who epoch, up to the breaking out of the war, Bru- fair and patient trial. They can at the worst but feet, to withdraw that admission of satisfaction

ail, and some of them may be destined, if not fully to replace the Potato, at least to console us in part for its loss.

As yet, the Agricultural Depart ment here is not even a Bureau-it is in form but a c'erkship subardinate to the Patent Office, which is Pacif subordinate to the Department of the Interior. For a long time it was supported-so far as it was permitted to exist-by an annual abstraction from the funds of the Patent Office. At length Congress grew ashamed of plundering the cash-box of the Inventors, themselves for the most part needy and penniless, for the support of an important branch of the public service; and for some years past an appropriation of ten to sixty thousand dollars has been annually made from the Treasury for the purchase or production of rare and valuable seeds, for the prosecution of analytical researches into the structure, economy and requirements of plants, and into the nature and habits of insects which blast the hopes and nullify the exertions of the farmer. Prof. Glover of New-York, in the pay of the Government, devoted the last season mainly to the insects which attack the Cotton plant, and his conclusions are embodied in the late Agricultural Ra port. The next season is in like manner to be devoted to the Wheat plant, on which the ravages of insects have in this country proved more extensively and persistently ruinous than on any other. Should this course of observation be patiently pursued through the next ten or twenty years, and the results duly recorded and profited by, we may rationally hope for such counteraction to the annual devastations of these little cormorants as will save millions of dollars annually to the farmers of our

-I do not propose here to comment on the contemplated changes in the constitution and responsibilities of the Agricultural Bureau. Let us see the bill which Mr. Holloway is undoubtedly preparing before we pass judgment on the changes which it proposes and embodies, I will to-day sgain call attention to the fact that the disposition to afford some Legislative or State aid to the prosecution and progress of Agricultural Science is manifestly extending, in spite of inveterate prejudice and strongly-grounded objections. Thus Pennsylvania is now erecting buildings for a State Agricultural College, on a noble farm of two hundred acres, given for the purpose by Gen. Wm. Irvin, located in Centre County, near the east end of the great limestone valley which runs south-westwardly. thence, through that State and Maryland, into Virginia. I understand that the State gives \$10,000 a year toward this College, while large contributions have been made by public-spirited citizens in addition to the munificent gift aforesaid. And now I see that Maryland has just chartered a similar institution, to which the State promises \$6,000 a year from the time that \$50,000 shall have been subscribed in aid of the enterprize by individuals. I quote the preamble to the act, as follows:

quote the preamble to the act, as follows:

"Whereas, It hath been represented to the Legislature that certain wise and virtuous citizens are desirous of instituting and establishing in some convenient locality within this State an Agricultural College and Model Farm, in which the youthful student may especially be instructed in those arts and sciences indispensable to successful agricultural pursuits; and whereas it doth appear to this Legislature that, while the wise and learned in the present age have cultivated with laudable industry, and applied with admirable success the arts and science to other pursuits, the most necessary, useful and homorable pursuits of agriculture have so far been most lamentably neglected; And whereas it is the province and duty of neglected; And whereas it is the province and duty of the Legislature to encourage and aid the philanthropis and patriotic citizens in their efforts to disseminate and patriotic citizens in their efforts to disseminate useful knowledge by establishing an Agricultural College and Model Farm, which shall, in addition to the usual course of scholastic learning, particularly indectrinate the youth of Maryland, theoretically and practically, in those arts and sciences which, with good manners and merals, shall enable them to subdue the earth and elevate the State to the lofty position its advantages in soil, climate, &c., and the moral and mental capacities of its citizens entitle it to attain; therefore be it enacted, "&c.

I will quote one section of the act, in order to show what, in addition to the mere teaching of Agriculture as a science to its pupils, this "Maryland Agricultural College" is expected to do:

Agricultural College" is expected to do:

"Sec. 6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said board of trustees to order and direct to be made or instituted on said model farm annually a series of experiments upon the cultivation of cereal and other plants, adapted to the latitude and climate of the State of Maryland, and cause to be carefully noticed upon the records of said Institution the character of said experiments, the kind of soil upon which they were undertaken, the system of cultivation adopted, the state of the atmosphere and other particulars which may be necessary to a fair and complete understanding of the result of said experiments; and they shall also require the instructor of chemistry, as far as may be consistent with his other duties in said Institution, to carefully analyze all specimens of soil that may be submitted to him by any citizen of this State, free of charge, and specially furnish the applicant with an accurate statespecially furnish the applicant with an accurate statement of the result."

- I have more to say on the general subjectespecially on the serious difficulty of preventing these Agricultural Colleges from degenerating into hospitals for superannuated politicians -but this letter is already so long that I must forbear. H. G.

CONGRESS-THE ENGLISH QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, March 3, 1856. Although the Naval Committee of the Senate disavowed any warlike purpose in passing the bill for the construction of ten sloops-of-war this morning, still it was quite manifest from the character of the discussion, that this precautionary measure originated under some other inspiration than an exclusive devotion to peace. The extension of our commercial and territorial connections undoubtedly requires a larger protective naval force than has heretofore been necessary, and it is by no means unlikely that the demonstrated ability of such an element of defense may be useful in preventing difficulties which are still threatening. The recent beasts of England, that on the event of a war our commerce would be swept from the ocean, are not wholly unfounded. The navy of the United States holds no sort of comparison in efficiency or in aggregate power, with either that of ciency or in aggregate power, with either that of Great Britain or France. But while the public Great Britain or France. But while the public mind in this country would repel any attempt to emulate either, there is an earnest and pervading conviction that we should be ready to meet and reasonable emergency, and to carry the flag of the Union in all the great seas which are whitened

with American commerce and enterprise.

The venerable Chaplain of the House of Representatives, Mr. Waldo, officiated to-day for the first time. His whole presence and bearing, with the revolutionary associations that clustered around him, made a deep impression upon the chamber, and for once the state invested around the chamber. and for once, at least, imparted some solemnity by

reated as a more ceremony.

Nothing of moment affecting our relations with England was received by the Arago's mails, which reached here yesterday. The dispatches were altegether unimportant. Mr. Buchanan has written with great earnestness to his friends complaining of the statements made by Lord Clarendon, an more recently by Lord Palmerston, to the effect that he had averaged in the statements of the statement of the statements of the statement of the stateme that he had expressed himself fully satisfied vitt the explanations on the enlistment question, v /hiel Lord Clarendon made in July last. He repeats, what the official correspondence recently published discloses, that he accepted the "regret" of the British Communications. ished discloses, that he accepted the "regret" of the British Government in this matter, with the understanding that Mr. Crampton was not complicated in the violation of our laws. And he tool